pocket, I believe that he would be the most popular man in France. The war has been sternly prosecuted, because it was felt to be necessary, and should Russis attempt any trick, France would show that she is not to be trified with, that she is as resolutely bent as ever to attain her just ends, but she has fought thus far, and would still fight, as a brave man fights upon whom a duel is forced on a point of idle punctilio. Without the lust of conquest, without the desire of glory, without even hatred to the fee, France has combatted from a calm, almost a cold sense of state necessity, doubtless, therefore, ahe will be right glad to have an honorable occasion to lay down her arms.

On the subject of the Berlin deepatch, relative to the order sent from St. Petersburg to Gen. Gortschaboff to suspend hostilities, the Prasse speaks thus:—We have received news which, if true, will certainly be considered as a confirmation of the hopes of peace, and also as a sanction of the loyal intentions of Russia. A despatch from Berlin informs us, that without waiting for the conclusion of a regular armistice, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, on the lith, and orders to Prince Gortschafoff to suspend hostilities. Doubtless the effects of this order sannot be of sensible importance, hostilities being, in fact, suspended by the bad weather. But, should the news be confirmed, we cannot but admit that this initiative of Russia seems to prove real zeal, and a desire to re-enter upon a pacific course.

As to the re-fortification of Bornarsund, which home suppose to be the only subject which, under the fifth clause of the Esterhazy propositions, may rive rise to disensaions at the approaching Congress, he Constitutioned, which the guest with the memory of their success in the Baltic; it may appear to them desirable to give the repair of the Prance and England have given proofs—unselfishness, we may truly say, without example in history—is too incontestible to give allow a reprical bases on which reposes the work of peace."

The wide and s

the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, "over and above the four principal bases on which reposes the work of peace."

The wide and serious attention which mersantile subjects are receiving in France is one of the great signs of the times. One fact amongst many will aptly illustrate it. The paper of greatest circulation in the empire, and therefore it may be justly inferred, that one which devotes itself most to the consideration of subjects of popular interest—subjects which are uppermost in the thoughts of the people at large—is La Presse, which last evening, amidst all the excitement of the peace proposals, devoted no less than seven of its columns to purely mercantile essays. Nor is this an accidental allusion to these subjects, as, amongst the other general topics, a series of the best written articles appear regularly on banking, reform, shipping, agriculture, foreign commerce, and the bonding system, which is being gradually introduced, to the great advantage of trade. English merchants, if they do not intend to be beaten without a struggle in Continental trade, would do well to cast a glance at the map of France, and reflect on the greater facilities for transport to the east of Europe offered by the ports and the Atlantic coast of France over those of Great Britain, to open their eyes to the fact that the wise and resolute Napolcon is making free trade opinions fashionable, and that fushion among these vivacious people carries all before it, like a flood. Once let the principle be admitted, and it will be carried out in all its logical consequences here, with a despeatch which Englishmen, who have remained in "lazy aparthy" since the carrying of the Corn Law Abolition and hour, draw up an act of limited partners to carry it into execution, but the easy, simple, safe "Societé en Commandite"—by the action of which a clever man, with a good scheme in his pocket, meet a rich man on the Boulevards, the two may, in half an hour, draw up an act of limited partnership on a penny stamp, and at once be in a full swing of

penny stamp, and at once be in a full swing of business.

[From the Paris Débats, Jan. 24.]

Whilst M. de Seebach labored at St. Petersburg to re-establish peace, the King of Prussia despatched to Vienna Colonel Manteuffel, who, according to our correspondents, was charged with the mission of assuring himself if Austria would fulfil the engagements she had taken in the 1st article of the treaty of the alliance, offensive and defensive, signed with Prussia at Berlin on the 20th April, 1864, by which Austria was to consider every attack directed against the German or non-German territories of Prussia as a hostile enterprise directed against her own territory; if, consequently, Prussia could count on the action of austria to protect her rights and interests, already touched by the menace of a blockade of her ports. He was also to demand explanations on the subject of the memorandum agreed to the 28th December between the cabinets of Paris, London and Vienns, which had excited just alarm at Berlin, because one of the clauses excluded Prussia from future negotiations if she hesitated longer in conforming to the policy of Austris, and supporting formally the last propositions made at St. Petersburg. This mission of Colonel Manteuffel excited numerous and difficult questions, and was calculated to cause much embarrassment to the cabinet of Vienna. The colonel demanded categorical replies, which Count Bool did not hasten to afford him. At last, after reterated demands, the Prussian Envoy obtained astisfactory explanations.

Austria was far more engaged with the Western Powers, than was supposed by the King Frederick William. Not only had she promised to recall her minister on the 18th January, if the cabinet of St. Petersburg had not accepted purely and simply the propositions she advanced, but was ready to consider with France and England a military conven-

minister on the 18th January, if the cabinet of St. Petersburg had not accepted purely and simply the propositions she advanced, but was ready to conslude with France and England a military convention which would have received its execution in April. Thus in the spring Austria would have given to the alies the assistance of her armies, which would have made a useful diversion by operating on the Gallician frontier. As soon as the King of Prussia became acquainted with these views, he perceived that no ground for hesitation existed either for himself or for Russia. It is said that the King hastened to acquaint the Czar with the information received at Vienna, which confirmed accounts received at Vienna, which confirmed accounts received at Vienna, which confirmed accounts about the formess to accept without restriction the proposals of Austria, declaring for his part that he could not permit Prussis to run such terrible chances, and should be obliged to modify his policy in approaching towards that of the Western Powers.

Two pressing letters written in this sense to the Czar and to the Grand Duke Constantine are spoken of. The letters of the King of Prussis explained the motives, hitherto obscure which had animated the conduct of Austria; and the advice of M. de Reebach was remembered by M. de Nesselrode and the Emperor Alexander. All these circumstances, akilfully presented by M. de Nesselrode, struck the most decided partisans of war, and the preliminaries of peace will be signed shortly at Vienna.

[From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger of January 25] The Paris journals, evidently in the expectation

ries of peace will be signed shortly at Vienna.

[From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger et January 25]

The Paris journals, evidently in the expectation of receiving decided intelligence with respect to the progress of the negotiations, preserve a silen on the question of the day. The Union alone consecrates a leading article to that subject, and avails itself of the excellent opportunity to follow, in the beaten track of its contemporaries, and to lavish on the English press that unmerited abuse which we have already denounced. It would be useless on our part to reproduce this article, which is, moreover, only a repetition of the language and sentiments employed by the remaining journals hostile to the views entertained by the London papers.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

[From the London News, Jan. 22.]

If it is possible that Russia may gain by unaecessary delay, it is equally possible that she may gain by over haste on the part of the Allies. The present strange winter, with its frequent and rapid changes from severe to mild weather—from frost to thaw—is very embarrassing to the Russian government. The roads in the south of Russia are at present impassable; nothing can be transported along them. The Czar cannot forward supplies to his army, and he is anxious about the state of his forces in the Crimea, which can neither be supported there nor withdrawn from the peninsula until winter sets in with all its wonted rigor. Again, the docks at Sebastopol are as yet only in part destroyed; and the men-of-war which have been sunk—at least those in the issue harbor—are uninjured, with all their guns and stores. If Sebastopol is to be restored to the Russians, its fortisfications, docks, arsenals and store-houses must be first dismantled, and the ships which lie hidden beneath the waters of its harbor must be completely destroyed. No one wishes that the allies should abuse the salvantages they have gained over Russia, but they will be fools and false to the cause they have undertaken if they do not use those advantages to the uttermost.

The game which the scribblers in the interest of Russia are playing is transparent enough. They seek to flatter and conciliate France; to inspire Frenchmen with a distrust of England; and to persuade the French government to show its preponderating influence by assuming a position which will compel England, however reluctant, to conclude a peace for fear she should be left alone. To this end the Czar makes, and his sycophants industriously give circulation to, such speeches as, "Tai les Allemands en pitié, les Anglais en haine, et les Francais en admiration." To this end the Indépendence Beige and Nord describe France as in hot haste to conclude a peace, having gained laurels enough in the war, and England as eager to prolong host

gations as in the second. No doubt the majority of the Parisian journais have evinced an undignified haste to patch up a peace without closely examining the terms. But in doing so, they merely speak the sentiments of the gamblers of the Bourse, and of the contemptible and unpatriotic faction of the fusionists. We shall probably be reminded of the strict surveillance which the French government exercises over the newspaper press; but there is something here that requires explanation. The voice of the French public has been silenced; and this has rendered the Emperor unable to create—or to allow to grow up—a public opinion upon which he can throw himself when necessary to keep the bureaucracy in check. Now among the bareaucracy of France are the most daring and compromised of the Bourse gamblers. They have too much at stake not to risk chiding and cold looks when they can serve their sinister ends by misrepresentation. The Emperor and the more respectable portion of his ministers know too well how much they have to lose by clutching with undue eagerness at an equivocal peace so as to leave the English government in the lurch. As for the English people, we repeat now what we have said before:—They will not submit to be duped, but if it can be shown that the objects of the war are secured by the terms proposed, they have no desire to prolong hostilities for merely selfish considerations. As to the insinuation that England has to regain a lost pressige, it is ridiculous. The people have felt and said that their government has not acted as became the government of so free and powerful a nation; but if the doings of the English government are to be compared with those of any other engaged in the war, England has no reason to shrink from the comparison. Mismanagement there has been, men have been thrust into commands for which they are incompetent, but the pluck and endurance of our seldiers is unsurpassed; our means, if wisely husbanded, are inexhaustible; and it has been shown that the public indignation of England c

despised.

Our contemporary, the Paris Pays, gives a specific reason for endeavoring to show that the Britannic organs do not express the feelings and the control of endeavoring to show that the Britannic organs do not express the feelings and the adversor. Post "it has," share pointed out that in the interest of Sweden the fortress of Bonandin the Morence Post" it has, "share pointed out that in the interest of Sweden the fortress of Bonandin the Morence Post" it has, "share pointed out that in the interest of Sweden the fortress of Bonandin the Sweden of Sweden the fortress of Bonandin the Sweden of Sweden the Order of Sweden the Sweden th

the last man. Give time, however, to reinforce this army and to provision it, by as armiditee, and you ensure an other Crimean campaign, or three way all that has been so hardly won in the campaigns of 1864-1855. To this the people of England or of France will scarcely consent, whatever may be the wishes of Austria, Prussia, and a dozen other paltry German States, which have given us no help in the war, but the reverse; and the wishes of which, therefore, we are in no respect bound to consult.

[From he Losdon Tuss. Jaz. 24.]

Since the news of peace bears upon us whave been so engaged wito devote to the consideration of the pateent situation and future prospects of Russia. We have endeavored, as far as existing circumstances would admit, to take an inpartial view of our own position, and should be glad if it were possible to de equal justice to that of our great antagonist. We have no feeling of animosity or jealousy to gratify. These cial conditions of our moral, our physical and our political positions are totally different, if not dimertically opposed, and we can sincerely desired Russia, because it would in no degree interfere with, while in many particulars it would sands, the progrees and prosperity of these instands.

When the Emperor Alexander succeeded to the throne, ten months ago, he announced, or those who were bequesthed to him as advjeers by his father thought if to announce in his name, to the Russian nation, that he would tread in the steps of Preter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of Nielos.

The mental here are anachronism and an impressibility. Russia is called on to deliverate no longer about following out a policy of conquost and aggression, but about the best means of preserving what she has won and asaving the labors of a century and a half of fraud, war and interjuct from being existered to the winds. Never was the choice of Hercules between good and cril, however the propen and the

stion, in the immense increase of the demand all over the world for the raw material of food and manufacture, and in the exemption of the Black Sea from the presence and interference of hostile fleets, a boundless source of wealth and power. It rests with him to become, if he wills it, the greatest exporter of corn, linseed, tallow, hemp and hides in the world. The strictly protective tariff to which he has succeeded was principally the work of his father, formed partly to encourage sickly and unnatural expenses of his purely military and aggressive system. Let the Emperor Alexander sincerely embrace the principles of peace and progress, and the him, without entering on any career of theoretical and unpractical liberalism, study to promote the material advancement of his people. Let him produce all he can, and open his ports to receive in exchange all that foreign nations can give him. Let him raduce his army to the amount necessary for internal police and defence against external aggression, and employ the surplus of his revenues in paying the interest on loans raised for perfecting his internal transport and the execution of great public works. Let him recognize civil as well as military merit, and turn the attention of the nation from the arts which embitter and destroy to those which enliten and preserve life. Let him do this, and if it should please Providence to protract his reign, like that of his father, to the full period of thirty years, he will go down to his grave in peace, not, like his father, and the solution of the manual particles of despair, but among the tears and blessings of a happy and regenerated people, who will recognize in him among so many rulers and conquerors their first benefactor and their only friend.

We from the Londen Post (cfficial), Jan. 24.]

We shall now in a short time receive the text of the Russian acceptance of the course adopt. it by Russia. As soon as that shall have been fully ascertained, it will be determined in London and Paris how, and on what conditions, prelim

by accessory negotiations—yielding negotiations—for that would be a contradiction in terms when he is drawing a distinction between them and the fact of complete concession. And again, if the Russian Chancellor intends, by accessory negotiations, to insinuate that Russia might, in some way, have accompanied her acceptance of the proposals by negotiations tending to modify them, there again he is clearly mistaken, for Austria would take no answer but a distinct one, and had already rejected any idea of negotiation preceding or accompanying the agreement of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to her terms. Evidently Count Nesselrode has pitched on a mot neutre for the purpose of throwing dust in people's eyes, and blinding them as much as he can—though, as we think, with but little success—to the part that Russia is really playing. We think it right to direct attention to these points, not that we consider them in themselves of vital importance, but because they tend to show the ever active and insidious character of Russian diplomacy, against which, however, we are thoroughly on our guard, and which will no more succeed than have the arms of the Czar in preventing the impending triumph of the great cause for which England and France are contending.

which, however, we are theroughly on our guard, and which will no more succeed that have the arms of the Cart in per for which the appending trained or contending.

Is NAPOLEON DESIROUS OF A PACCE—WILL THE BRITISH ALLANGE CONTINUE:

Is the Emperor Napoleon the Third received on concluding a pence. If Bussta admires become high a concelled to the pence of the state of

Yet we feel assured that the Emperor Napoleon, although he may feel the truth of such views as these, will never prove faithless to his engagements with England. Whatever he has undertaken he will perform, not from wilfulness or self-seeking, but because he does not give pledges except after a full cogitation on consequences. Therefore, those who are speculating on a severance of the alliance, allow themselves to be misled by their wishes at the expense of their reason. This war will be concluded, as it was begun, by the allied arms and policy of England and France; and no symptoms of disunion between the two States will be exposed to the world. To the articles which have recently appeared in the ministerial organs in France we attach importance, but only because we regard them as protects against "the liberty of unlicensed printing" in this country. It is the disgrace of our journalism, in its more popular form, that it penders to the passions of the people. The same vices brought France to the verge of ruin, and we hope to escupe their pernicious influence. The utmost the Emperor Napoleon will do is earnestly to advise the present Ministry of England. The alliance was concluded while we were under the dominion of a policy of peace. If we since have changed, we are not entittled to upbrad him for being steadfast to his purposes.

ALTERATIONS PROPOSED BY THE CX 18 IN

ALTERATIONS PROPOSED BY THE CZAR IN THE AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAINS.

The first and conditional answer of the Czar to the Austrian proposals is stated to be as follows:—
The fifth paragraph of the first article to be altered into—"Russia consents to give up the territory and fortified places belonging to Turkey, as an exchange for those now in the possession and occupation of the allied armies."

Secondly, instead of the third paragraph of the third point, Russia proposes to put—"On the shores of the Black Sea naval arsenals shall neither be created nor kept up."

of the Black Sea naval arsenals shall neither be created nor kept up."
Thirdly, to alter the reading of the fifth paragraph of the third article, "necessary for the coast service," into "necessary for the service and protection of their coasta"

Lastly, the fifth point, respecting further conditions eventually, is rejected as perfectly inadmissible, although Austria premised that they should only be conditions of minor consideration, not involving any question of principle, nor incompatible with the dignity of Russia to accede to.

volving any question of principle, nor incompatible with the dignity of Russia to accede to.

FATE OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. (From the Paris Débats, Jan. 32)

Europe has taken the engagement to ameliorate the political and social condition of Wallachia and Moldavia. This engagement will be fulfilled. If the Principalities fall once more under Turkish domination, they will speedily become Russian in heart and spirit. There, as in all the East, it is by the political and social amelioration of the population that Russia must be repulsed. The day when the East feels timt it escapes becoming Russian it will no longer attempt to become so. Look in Greece; she may have loved the Russians as enemies of the Turks—she will not have them for masters. Her independence separates her ever from Russia. We must make the same remark for the Principalities. The day when they commence to have a better social position they will cease to incline towards Russia. All that Europe can bestow upon them in prosperity and independence will separate them more from their ancient protectors.

The characters of the stipulations of the peace of 1856 will be profoundly impartial, and will proceed neither from English nor French interests, but from the interests of Europe. It is thus that peace is so suitable to France. Everybody will admit that in the Eastern war France had no particular intetest at take, but solely a European one. In peace she has likewise only European interests, and therefore we may say, without national vanity, that the peace is entirely French. The French government had with skill desired it so, and we doubt not will also defend it with finmess, and cause it to prevail in the negotiations.

Good for the present and for the future, the peace

it with firmness, and cause it to prevair in the negotiations.

Good for the present and for the future, the peace will be the protection of the East against Russia—it will be the most solid guarantee of European equilibrium, which will be consolidated on one side without injury to the other.

But, in order that the peace of 1856 be proportionate to the hopes it engenders, it must be based on the alliance of England and France. This al-

liance has caused the success of the war, and can alone bestow efficiency on the peace. If this alliance be disturbed, then the peace of 1856 will have been but a shilful move of Russia to destroy by peace that alliance which she could not destroy by war. But let this alliance remain as it is—sincerethen will the peace have reached the aim projected by war; it will have defined to Russian ambition its limits, leaving to it its part in the civilization of the East, without allowing that Rower to seize the iton's share, denying to it Constantinople because that town can alone belong to an Eastern population, and ought never to serve as an offensive fortress for any of the European Powers.

that town can alone belong to an Eastern population, and ought never to serve as an offensive fortress for any of the European Powers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris Constitutionsed publishes a letter from St. Petersburg letters take eight days to reach Paris, and this one is published in seven, it is agarcely likely to be genuine. However, it may that so member of the Sunsian Imperial family, not one of the ministers, not even Count Nesselvede, anticipated the Casr's pecific rely. Alaxander appears to have consulted no one but himself. Maving decided on his currse of action, he sent the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs with a note to the Austrian Plenipotentiary, and sent the Grand Duke Nicholas to inform his brother Constantine of his decision. The impression produced on tap population of the capital seems to be among the lower classes increatility as to its truth, and in the higher ranks profound astonishment with some expression of discontent.

The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published efficielly at St. Petersburg. The announcement states that the chief condition is the neutralization of the Black Eas, to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey, Russia being ready to discouse the other points.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Austria considers the working of the papositions antitles Russia to mainain all ensiting fortresses in the Black Eas, Further, it is rumored that the aliles intend to maintain an army of occupation in Turkey till the reforms in favor of the Caritans are firmly established. This propositions considers the working of the papositions and Russian position.

Control of the Base of Russian politics.

Count Orioff and Baron de Brunos are spoken of a the Russian her army in the Banubian Principalities so long as the French and English occupy Turkey.

Count of that peace. M. de Nesselrode's circular is backed by an assertion in the Russian official journal, to the effect that me considers into paped the work of resonation by accessory nepociations of t

On the 19th (31st) of Pecember, a loud explosion was beard on the south side of Sebastopol, near the Malakoff tower, and two other explosions followed in the dry docks. Os our side we continued to throw shells against the camp pitched on the Feduhime heights. The bursing of the projectiles against the huts and tents annoys it he energy.

From Eupstoria, under date of the 19th (31st) of Dember, it is reported that sixteen squadrons of French cavalry, with two pieces of horse artillery and a division of infantry, bad left the fown and taken the direction of the village of Saki, preceded by an advanced guard of two squadrons. Major Dimitrieff, of the dragoons of his imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaivitsch, who commands this portion of our advanced parts, having apprised the advanced guard of the advance of the enemy in superior force, commenced retreating on Saki and Tchebotar, pursued by the French, who threateped his right flank. Major General de Mittou, in command of the advanced guard, informed of this movement, placed his Cossacks in the plain between lake Saki and Tchebotar, and sent two sortinas of the 5th Regiment to the village of Touris, in the rear of the enemy's squadrons, which had detached themselves, and had meantime been joined by two other squadrons; the enemy, received by the fire of the Cossacks placed in the ravine, threatened with being turned by the detachment from the village of Touris, and seeing two regiments of dragoons and a battery of horse artillery appear on the Tchebotar heights, hartily rejoined the main body near Saki, and half an hour afterwards returned to Eupstoria. During the pursuit of the retreating squadrons by the Cossacks the French Captain Fougues, of the staff, was made prisoner. ALLIED AFFAIRS AT KERTSCH—TBEATMENT OF THE BRITISH PROVOST MARSHAL—EOBBERIES BY THE TURKS.

[From the London Telegraph, Jan. 25.]

BRITISH PROVOST MARSHAL—ROBBERIES BY THE TURKS.

[From the London Telegraph, Jan. 25.]

Major Guernsey, Inte Provost-Marsnal at Kertch, and now in London, publishes the particulars of the affray which led to his suspension:—

I found, in company with Major Hill, R. A., five Tarkish soldiers, from Fort Paul, four miles from their canton-ments, plundering a house, the owner and his family of children knocked down and in terror of their lives, as he deposed to General Michel. I certainly secured the ring-leader, and had him punished. There is no doubt ishould have been murdered by an infuriated mob of secondrels, headed by a Turkish captain of the 7th regiment of the coetingent, had I not had essistance at hand, which saved the lives of the Provost-Sergeant, &c., present, who unfortunately were not allowed to carry any arms; but that assistance came from a Colt's revolver I had in my belt, which I used effectually after being knocked down, and warned them in Turkish of the consequences of throwing atones, together with seeing a soldier of the 71st High-landers wounded with a scinitar. I was also assisted by Captain Weiker, of the Centiegent, riding up and cutting down a fellow while in the act of felling one of my men with a stone.

The War in Asia.

Captain Walker, of the C-nitegent, riding up and cutting down a fellow while in the act of felling one of my men with a store.

The War in Asia.

(From the London Morning Post, Jan 23.)

The latest accounts of General Mouraviell's proceedings lend an incidental sanction (if it be needed) to these of Omer Pasha. Were it the fittest season of the whole year for campaigning, and the most favorable for the speedy conveyance of troops, the two hostile commanders would still be separated, in a country so scantilly provided with roads, by some seven or eight days of forced march over many natural obstructions; but they must, on both sides, think now of anything rather than the chance of a collision, which, if they even did meditate it, would be yet further postponed than the mere distance between them might of itself require. Over all that wide and lofty area of table land, the same cause clogs the progress of events by forbidding the prosecution of warlike operations. The movement, which the Russian commander is described as having just made, is to Gounni. Had the message been Russian, Alexandropol would have been the word. But this is nothing; the significant part of the concurrence is, that the march is not an advance. Having destroyed the exterior works of Kars, General Mouravieff takes the main body of his army to Goumri, which is on the high road back to Tiflis, and the very way he had been able to continue his aggressive operations, instead of relinquishing them—would indicate their temporary character, for it would betray his intention of not making Kars a station. Much more clear, therefore, is this intention now, when we combine the demolition of the fortifications with the positive return of the conquerors to Alexandropol. In fact, while we learn that 15,000 Turks and Egyptians from Trebizond are facing unspeakale hardships in order to reach Erzeroum in time for its protection from Mouravieff's columns, that General is quietly placing between him

and the place in question a greater distance. Tre
it is no season for him to undertake a new siege
another Kars, and these Turko-Egyptian resem
in their reported energy the rustic boxers descrit
by Demosthenes, who made their wards against
blow they had jost received, and were reminded
the right fence precisely at the instant when it is
become too late. Thus both General Moravieff as
ments after victory, atthough it must be confess
that the Russian chief has less reason to dread wit
is in his front than the Ottoman what was gradua
accumulating in his. This situation of affairs is
for the second time, adjourned (and, if peace
pervene, adjourned indefinitely) the superconflict between the two most remarkable or
talas whom the war baselities be ream
in the spring, much larger force than Om
Pasha command were pounderable resources of which
the enemy disposes. We trust that, independent
of any Cot, the Muchir will be intrusted with
army worth commanding. Fate has cruelly banks
him since his defence at Bulgaria. He has be
worse circumstanced than if no possibility had evi
ppeared to exist for the exercise of his warilke of
acity, for not only he has not had any real oppounity, but he has failed of this while cherishic
very hope that he was on the point of obtaining I
and if he was at it man to appoint to the comman
of the Mingrelian invasion before he landed in Migrelia, he has done nothing since his appoint neut
orieti the confidence which is testified. He is the
same Omer Pasha still, only that he has two ne
victories to inscribe on the record of a career which
has been one almost unbroken series of adminitrative success and military triumph, under greacivil disadvantages and against great warilk
odds. General Mouravieff's talents we in the Wesmut to flexible on the record of a career which
has been one almost unbroken series of adminitrative success and military triumph, made greacivil disadvantages and against great warilk
odds. General Mouravieff is talentable of the resmuth to the structure of

ALUE OF THE FRENCH LETTERS FROM ST. PETERSBURG-POLICE VIGILANCE—THE COMMAND IN THE
CHIMEA—HEALTH OF PRINCE PASKLEWITCH—EXECUTIVE REFORM IN FOLAND—TRADE IN THE RUSSOFRUSSIAN PRONYIERS—WAR PREPARATIONS IN THE
BALTIC.

A letter from Berlin in the Universal German
Gazette says that accounts from St. Petersburg anounce that orders have been given by the Emperor
Alexander sorupulously to observe, in the approaching election of the Catholic Archbishop of Wilna,
the terms of convention made with the Pope. He
has, moreover, ordered that means shall be placed
at the disposal of all the Roman Catholic Bishops
who participate in the election, in order to permit
them to make the journey. Formerly many bishops
were prevented by want of means from taking part
in these elections. These orders of the Emperor are
looked upon as politically significant.
[Serila (Jan. 22) Corresponeence of Londes Times.]
The news that I have to offer you to-day from Russia is neither very recent nor very exciting; and it
labors under the further very evident defect of having all its little interest superseded by the recent

isbors under the further very evident defect of having all its little interest superseded by the recent change in the situation. Not a word is to be found in any letters that have really come by the Russian post as to the recent political changes, for it is still too early; and, according to the statements of most letter writers, the non-Russian world becomes sooser informed of what goes on in the Russian Cabinethan the favored denisens of the capital on the Nevs do. It may be worth the while of newspaper readers anxious to acquire a just judgment as to political matters from the columns of the press, both English and French, to observe that letters and newspapers never travel from St. Petersburg to Berlin in Ices than six days, even in the most favorsble summer weather; with such roads as the winter produces, it generally takes eight days between the two capitals; to Paris it takes a day and a half more.

The French press has, however, for some time past contained very long and interesting letters on matters of politics, such as no resident in Russie ever sends by the post and the Russian police never suffers to arrive at their destination; furthermore, these interesting communications frequently reach the french capital and get printed there in five days. In Berlin, which lice nearly two days nearer St. Petersburg, this can hardly be done in six. Furthermore, these fortunate journals succeed in getting political information forwarded to them by the graph, although the Russian telegraphs, which are all in the hands of the government, are strictly forbidden by the printed regulations of the service from forwarding any political news except to official persons. I regret very much that I cannot serve you so well as the journals succeed in getting for the proportment of General Luders to the supreme command of the land and sea troops in the Orimea, with all the powers of a commander-in-chief in time of war. This appointment of General Luders to the superly requires the nomination of his successor. Even should the